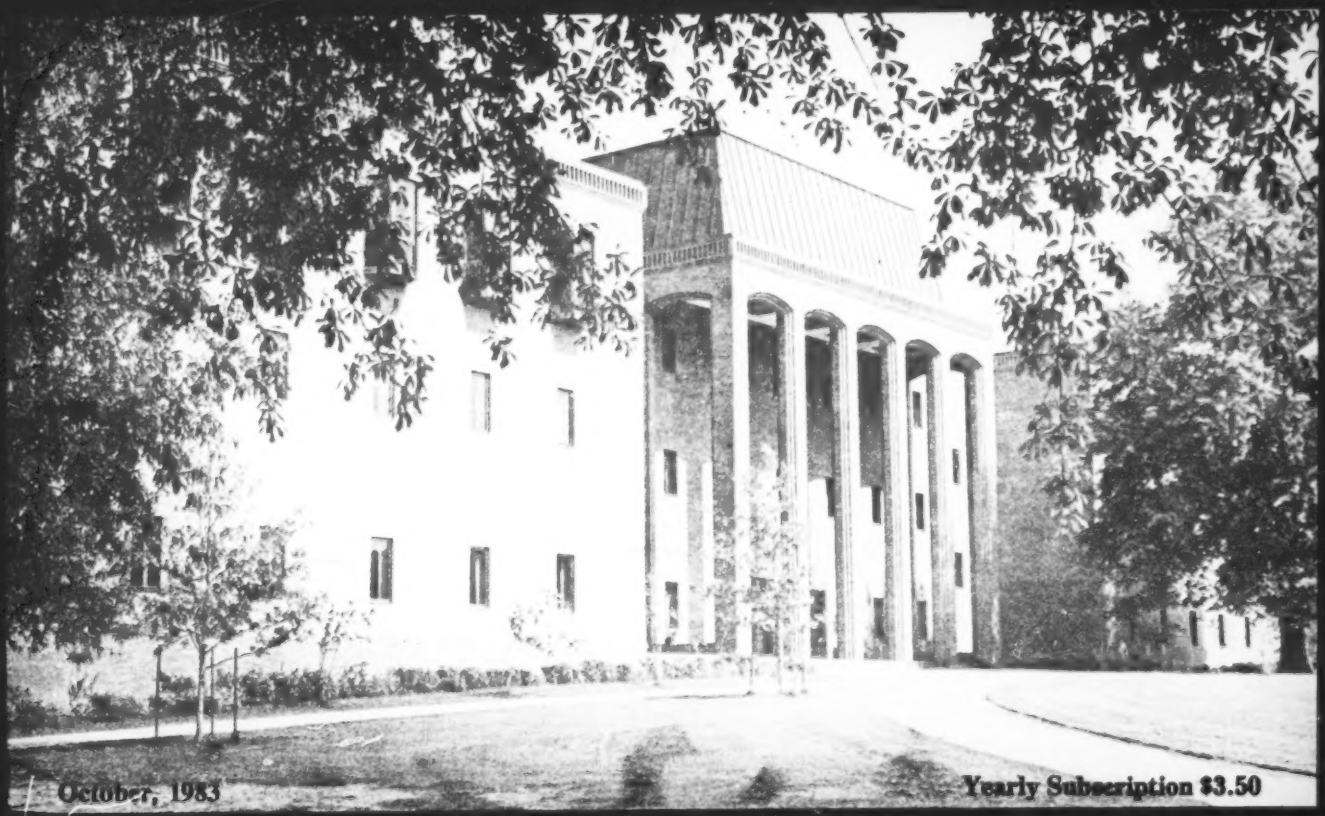
11/10/83 U3255-2 A

MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS REVIEW



October, 1983

Yearly Subscription $3.50

Second Class Postage Paid at
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762

DIVISION OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

POST OFFICE DRAWER 5288
MISSISSIPPI STATE, MISSISSIPPI 39762

Return Postage Guaranteed

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The VDT's Are Coming	3
Agricultural Report, August, 1983	8
Indexes of Selected Mississippi Economic Indicators	9
Catfish Production, August, 1983	9
Sales Indicated By Sales Tax Collections During August, 1983, By County	10
New and Expanded Industry	10
Consumer Prices, August, 1983	11
General Fund Collections, Comparing July 1, 1983-August 31, 1983 with July 1, 1982-August 31, 1982	12
Financial Transactions, Regional and United States, from Banks and S & L's, August, 1983	14
Food Stamp Participation, By County, August, 1983	15
Southeast Regional Economic Indicators	16
State Economic Indicators	17
Business Activity By City	18
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	19
Estimated Effective Buying Income for Designated Counties, 1981 and 1982	20

VOLUME XLV OCTOBER, 1983 NUMBER 4

James D. McComas, Ph.D.
President, Mississippi State University

Dennis R. Leyden, Ph.D.
Dean, College of Business and Industry

Guy T. Peden, Jr., Ph.D.
Director, Division of Research
Editor, Mississippi Business Review
Editor, Mississippi Statistical Abstract
Professor of Marketing

Robert L. Fruka, Ph.D.
Associate Economist
and Associate Professor of Economics

Leo R. Cheatham, Ph.D.
Associate Economist and
Assistant Professor of Economics

Dennis Bialaszewski, Ph.D
Editorial Advisor

Daniel S. Cochran, Ph.D.
Editorial Advisor

Troy E. Daniel, Ph.D.
Editorial Advisor

Janis C. Bryant
Assistant Editor

Dale Adams
Secretary

Diane Dendy
Secretary

Phil Turnquist
Research Assistant

THE MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS REVIEW (ISSN-0026-6167) is published monthly for $3.50 a year in the United States, and $9.00 in foreign countries, by the Division of Research in the College of Business and Industry of Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi. Third class postage paid at Mississippi State, Mississippi. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS REVIEW, P.O. Box 5288, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762. THE REVIEW is not responsible for and does not necessarily share the opinions presented by authors in their articles. Send all communications to The Editor, MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS REVIEW, P.O. Box 5288, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762.

Mississippi State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national orgin, sex, age, or handicap. In conformity with Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Dr. T.K. Martin, Vice President, 1610 Allen Hall, P.O. Drawer J, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, office telephone number 325-3221, has been designated as the responsible employee to coordinate efforts to carry out responsibility and make investigation of complaints relating to nondiscrimination.

ABUER MEMBER

The VDTs Are Coming

by
Dr. John W. Trinkaus

The Research Institute of America feels that labors' work rule concessions growing out of the recession will result in significant alterations in the work place in the years ahead. New structural patterns being put into place in the steel and airlines industries are cited as examples of the changes to come. But, the Institute suggests, perhaps a more significant determinant of forthcoming change is the high-tech reindustrialization of the country which will probably peak in the next decade. Increased use of robots, the adoption of new concepts of quality assurance, and advances in office machinery are among the modifications mentioned which will probably be shaping the character of the work setting of the future (1).

One such emerging technological modification is the video display terminal (VDT). Its arrival will mean, for many, that work will change dramatically and permanently. Gone will be the need for such duties as filing, typing, and telephoning. In their place will be requirement to strike the keys of a terminal, read messages displayed on a screen, respond, and punch the keys again. Jobs will become easier in that the machine will handle much of the drudgery with which the worker formerly had to cope. But, making it easier may or may not make it better.

The Health Factor

While the coming of VDTs is generally being received with enthusiasm as a productivity enhancing measure, there is some concern that the benefits to be achieved might well become a cost item in terms of worker health. Shaffer, for example, cautions that the proper design of both machine and environment are necessary, less unintended problems of worker fatique and discomfort develop (2). Nussbaum reports that one of the top agenda items of an organization called "Working Women" is the potential health hazard of the VDT (3). Continuing studies aimed at establishing guidelines for the safe manufacture, maintenance and use of terminals, by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, are detailed by Hoffmeyer (4).

However, Tollefson observes that Government testing of VDTs in Canada show that fears that working with VDTs may cause birth defects, miscarriages, and eye problems are unfounded. General discomfort, reported by some, such as back and neck problems, fatigue, and headaches are most likely caused by office environments and the composition of operators' jobs, rather than by the VDTs. However, it is noted that the design of the work station, in paritcular the chair and table, is an important preventive consideration (5). Citing the work done by the National Institute of Occupational and Health and Safety, Buckler reports general support for these Canadian findings. But, it is noted, there does exist a potential detrimental effect of VDTs on the mental state of the operator (6). Suggested remedies to reduce the probability of this occurring include such measures as: dealing with the depression resulting from fears of a new technology, introducing suitable operator rest pauses in the work day, and attention to the layout of the equipment and illumination pattern of the work area (7). More specific prescriptive measures offered include: the use of screen filters employing various anti-reflection devices (8), detachable keyboards which allow the operator to position it to achieve optimum comfort for typing (9), and the selection of proper VDT screens and character sizes in keeping with the environmental setting in which the device will be used and the physical profile of the operator (10).

But, despite these, and similar reassurances, misgivings about VDTs continue. For example, the Ontario Crown Employees Grievance Settlement Board upheld the right of pregnant women to transfer, upon request and without penalty, from VDT work station assignments (11). VDT operators at the London (Ontario) Life and Fanshawe College were provided employer purchased protective lead aprons (12). A poll of 2000 secretaries, sponsored by the Minolta Corporation's Business Equipment Division, in cooperation with Professional Secretaries International, showed that more than half of the secretaries felt that they had experienced physiological problems when using word processors with cathode ray tube display screens. Eye strain

was cited by 52 percent, back or neck problems by 46 percent, and headaches by 30 percent (13).

In view of these, and similar reports concerning the safety of VDTs, the Department of Continuing Education of the Harvard Medical School, devoted an issue of its **Health Letter** to the subject. Their coverage treated the four broad health related categories into which the expressed concerns about VDTs normally fall: radiation hazard, visual disturbances, musculoskeletal difficulties, and job stress. Concerning radiation, they state that leakage is considerably less than presently established allowable levels for occupational exposure. Too, certain types of radiation, radio frequencies and x-rays for example, are not even detectable. As to visual difficulties, they indicate that they can generally be traced to improper lighting in the work area, and poor maintenance of the VDT which permit screen defects to develop. Musculoskeletal problems are largely attributable to sheer immobility and the rapid work pace which a VDT can intrinsically establish. However, poor design of the work station can also be a major causal factor. Concerning job stress, it is stated that while most VDT operators find a number of enjoyable job features, over 75 percent have physical or stress related complaints which they attribute to the terminal. However, it is suggested that poor management, rather than the VDT, is probably responsible. For example, people are often assigned to terminal usage without adequate training; workload standards are established by the capability of the VDT rather than the operator; workers are implicitly encouraged to form relationships with their machines rather than people; and, in the absence of suitable awareness the terminal's constant high-speed steady-state ability can become demoralizing to a worker's pride (14).

The Management Factor

Improper attention to the introduction of VDTs into the workplace, as with any change which significantly impacts on the employees of an organization, can have serious negative implications. These are generally displayed, symptomatically, in such conventional forms as increases in: absenteeism, lateness, turnover, scrap, accidents and conflict.

What constitutes proper attention, however, cannot be reduced to a simple set of rules for action. organizations take on many forms due to the differences in the goals and objectives which are being pursued, dissimilarities in methods of implementation, classes of problems which are being dealt with, and unique technological and procedural orientations. Too, departments within the same organization might well vary according to the modes of thought which their members typically use. For example, people assigned to units charged with relatively specific jobs might be more task oriented and less social conscious than those whose work is more uncertain.

But, regardless of these and other differences, planned change, of the type which generally would be associated with the introduction of VDTs into the work place, can be thought of in terms of the two major sequential phases conceptualized by Wieland and Ullrich (15); initially a process of creativity or idea formulation, followed by the gaining of acceptance of these ideas by key participants. The first component is normally dealt with by proper communication: basically, getting relevant information to the right individuals. This step, termed "cognitive rational" strategy by Chin and Beene (16), rests on the assumption that once people are informed, they are generally intelligent enough to recognize the worth of the inputs and how they may best be used in the work setting. Concerning the second, acceptance of these ideas by those most effected by the change, it generally entails some form of their suitable participatory involvement in the planning. There is perhaps nothing more certain to fail than an undertaking whose chances for success rests with key principals who were completely ignored when the change was being developed.

Working from this general understanding of the process, it is possible to formulate overall guidelines which can help minimize the occurrence of the sometimes reported stress related employee problems accompanying the introduction of VDTs into the workplace. For example, using the framework developed by Hage and Aiken (17), four basic steps might well be helpful.

- Determining the need for VDTs. What is the existing gap between desired and actual performance and the extent of the concensus about the necessity and method of closing the void?
- Planning for the coming VDTs. When is the change to be activated, from where will the resource support come, and what will be the starting point?
- Implementing the change to VDTs. Who will effect the alteration and what compensating adjustments have to be made in the structures and people to maintain desired organizational equilibrium?
- Routinizing the use of VDTs. Where will the

change be consolidated and internalized into the revised standard operating procedures of the organization?

To such guidelines can be appended ancillary practices. For example, the work of Hackman, Oldham, Janson, and Purdy (18) might well suggest the following array in this instance:

- Determine if a change to VDTs should really be made. Some jobs, given the nature of the work, the people involved, and the environment of the work place, are just about as good as they can get.
- Be prepared to spend the time and energy needed. Introducing VDTs generally requires considerably more thought and effort than may be initially envisioned.
- Gear-up ahead for unanticipated problems. The introduction of VDTs can easily trigger unexpected reactions in the organization, which must be adequately handled less the envisioned positive outcomes of the VDTs be negated or reversed.
- Cope with the more difficult problems first. It is often tempting to move ahead on introducing a VDT concept that looks good by rationalizing away important unknowns with the assumption that they can easily be handled when the time comes.
- Consider the introduction of VDTs when they are congruent with organizational objectives and are not simply fadish related or ego satisfying. Technological changes should be means toward the more effective and efficient attainment of established goals, and not simply ends in themselves.

However, even with proper attention to the managment factor, the coming of VDTs can be a traumatic experience—for it is not simply the substitution of one technology for another, but a social occurrence impacting on the work place with many accompanying potentially dysfunctional implications. The coming of the typewriter in the late nineteenth century was perhaps a similar happening and one with which helpful parallels might well be drawn.

The Typewriter

Among the four major ancillary technological advances which facilitated the growth of business in the late 1800's, by moving its supporting office function from a scribal traditional form to a mechanical method, was the typewriter—the telephone, telegraph, and carbon paper are generally acknowledged as the other three by Krooss (19).

Depending on how you define "invent", some degree of credit, according to Southerland (20), can be given to over 100 people for the coming of the typewriter, But, perhaps the first to conceptualize the idea of impressing letters one after another neatly on paper or parchment was Henry Mill, in the early 1700s. One of the earliest machines to be built was made by Pellegrino Turri, but it wasn't until about 1850 that John Jones manufacture about 130 writing machines which he offered for sale. In many history books John Sholes is generally credited as being the "father of the typewriter". However, he was followed by many other contributors whose work resulted in the typewriter as it generally exists today.

At first people, understandably fearing that their job skills were being threatened and having anxiety about the unknown, did not find much use for the typewriter. But, they could and did, find many things that they felt were wrong with the machine and its usage in the work place. Acceptance, however, did come and with it the concept that a typist should be a female. Women, it was reasoned, generally had the finger dexterity required as a result of practicing the piano and working the sewing machine. Too, the existing pool of male clerks was simply not large enough to handle the enormous increase in business correspondence which was developing. But, this was easier said than done as it meant that there had to be a change in attitudes about the idea of men and women being together, out of public sight, in a confined space throughout the entire work day. The issue was that of the respectable career women as perceived by society—something for which the norm had to now changed. Up until that time generally women looking for work in commerce, especially single women, suffered a considerable loss in social status—and besides there was little that was open for them to do.

Silverstone (20), provides a detailed historical review of office work: the part played by women in particular. In her work she also describes the coming, about the same time as the arrival of the typewriter, of shorthand—which tended to compound the unrest. While dating back to the sixteenth century, the technique was really never used to any great extent because of a lack of demand. Of the over 300 systems which had been evolved, the two which survived and moved forward with the times were Pitman's "Stenographic Sound-Hand" and the Gregg method. The introduction, and the filling, of

the occupational title of typewriters to the work place was traumatic—shorthand writers and shorthand typists further compounded the turbulence and misgivings. The character of the unrest was perhaps not the same, but is probably quite similar to that which appears to be starting to accompany the arrival of VDTs.

As an aside, it is interesting to note that both devices triggering major office changes, the typewriter and the VDT, have something tangible in common, their keyboard—the QWERTYUIOP arrangement (the sequence of letters on the third row). Devised by Sholes, it was an answer to creating a machine that worked in that the type bars struck by the fingers of the right and left hand, assuming the right to be dominant, should not result in any tendency to clash. Speed and comfort were not factors: workability was. Attempts to come up with "ideal" and "scientific" keyboard arrangements did not take, and the Sholes arrangement continues—from the typewriter to the VDT.

Peripheral Factors

One of the supporting fields of endeavor which has been gearing up for the coming of VDTs is ergonomics. Working with the configuration of the machines, the furniture, and the illumination of the work area a whole host of useful ideas are starting to develop. For example, VDTs are being designed so that the keyboard is separate from the console, thus permitting users to adjust machines to suit their posture, rather that the reverse. This is particularly important to people who wear glasses, especially bifocals, where visual focal points and the field of view are rather critical. Concerning furniture, desks are being designed which have a split top: one half for the screen and the other for the keyboard. Each half can be adjusted up or down and front or back to best match the physical profiles of the operators. As to lighting, where illumination needs are normally different from the conventional typing setting, such measures are being suggested as: blocking light from windows so as to eliminate distracting and irritating glare; dimming multidirectional overhead illumination; and, tailoring individually adjustable task lighting at each work station.

Using a properly designed VDT, in a compatible work setting, potential improvement in work productivity of about 25 percent is suggested by Mackower (22). However, there are two significant qualifications. First, people have to take it upon themselves to properly adjust the equipment to meet their needs: the gear is not self-accommodating. And, second, the best ergonomically designed VDT and accompanying work station can't overcome poor management: the accompanying human element has to be supportive of the change per se and any resulting associated consequences.

Concerning this latter condition, there is increasing awareness that there is something called "high tech uncertainty"—an induced mental and physical state of stress resulting from fear of the unknown that even the best efforts of the ergonomists, and enlightened managers, can't eliminate. It wears and tears on the body, and is widely discussed in the literature: the work of Selye (23), for instance, provides a detailed treatment. Too, it is not limited to VDT operators, but affects their supervisors as well. For example, managers may well suffer concerns that they themselves won't be able to operate the machines—and, if they can work them, what about the next generation of devices? As Herdman (24) suggests, everyone in the organization generally reacts to some degree, in one way or another, to the coming of VDTs. It is up to the organization to properly plan to minimize, and cope with residuals of these reactions, which normally means suitable attention to both technology and people. Considering Guiliano's prediction (25) that by the year 1990 about half the American work force will be using VDTs, the way this need is met can be a significant determinant of the productivity of the office of the future.

Lastly, not to be overlooked is the third organizational underpinning on which change normally impacts: structure. In the case of VDTs this means more nearly policies—goals of the user operation translated into standard operating procedures. Maguire (26) suggests several subject areas normally requiring coverage: flow charts, forms, training programs, filing and retrieval systems, and equipment maintenance and repair. Without proper attention to the effects of change on this third major footing, and despite the best of efforts with technology and people, the resulting equilibrium of the organization can take a set at a point other than that which was intended. All of the three interactive and interdependent components of any organization (technology, people, and structure) have to be purposely treated, for in the absence of planned intervention they will self-adjust coming to rest perhaps at an equilibrium point other than that which may be desired.

Conclusions

In the field of computing and office equipment, the Department of Commerce **U.S. Industrial Outlook** sees

shipments increasing in 1983 by 18 percent: to about $40 billion (27). Standard and Poor's **Industry Surveys** suggests that the desire by business to increase the productivity of its large clerical staff, spurred on by technologically induced declining equipment cost, will mean a growth in the work processing equipment market to $5.3 billion by the end of 1986: up from $2.2 billion in 1982 (28). However, what actually happens will perhaps depend on two key factors: the rate at which resistance to the office of the future, by managers who are reluctant to change old ways, is dissipated; and, the ability of users to effectively and efficiently absorb the different technologies introduced by the manufacturers.

That VDTs are coming is fairly certain—and in relatively large numbers. Likewise, that their arrival will result in a certain amount of unrest is probably also true. Some degree of trauma and conflict will almost certainly arise and be felt in the organization. Patience and understanding will be required as people take time in accepting and getting acquainted with the machines. The magnitude and duration of the adjustment, however, can be minimized by keeping informed on the health related issues, adequately planning for the change, being knowledgeable of potential negative reactions to major office alteration, and maintaining an up-to-date posture of what is happening in the field of VDTs and the peripheral areas of interest.

REFERENCES

1. **Research Institute Recommendations**, Research Institute of America: New York, March 1983, Vol. 34, No. 11, p. 1.
2. Shaffer, H., "Growing Concern Over the VDT", **Administrative Management**, June 1981, Vo. 42, No. 6, P. 24-27.
3. Nussbaum, K., "The Hazards of Office Automation", **Business and Society Review**, Winter 1981-82, Vol. 1, No. 40, 45-48.
4. Hoffmeyer, A., "VDT Safety", **Best's Review: Life/Health Insurance Edition**, March 1982, Vol. 82, No. 11, P. 66, 68, 70, 72.
5. Tollefson, J., "VDT Syndrome: Factor Fear?", **Telephony**, December 6, 1982, Vol. 203, No. 24, p. 94, 99, 139.
6. Buckler, G., "VDTs Not Guilty, Doctors Say", **Computing Canada**, November 11, 1982, Vol. 8, No. 23, p. 16.
7. "NIOSH Recommendations for Video Display Terminals", **Occupational Hazards**, October 1982, Vol. 44, No. 10, p. 63.
8. "CRT Filters Cut the Glare", **Word Processing and Information Systems**, May 1982, Vol. 9, No. 5, p. 30-32, 68.
9. Raftery, C. & J. Kenner, "Providing Terminal Comfort", **Mini-Micro Systems**, August 1981, Vol. 14, No. 8, p. 119-126.
10. Sheridan, P., "NIOSH Probes Potential Health Hazards of Video Display Terminals", **Occupational Hazzards**, April 1982, Vol. 44, No. 4, p. 71-74.
11. Dwyer, M., "Board Cites Health Reasons: Awards Full Pay in Job Switch", **Computing Canada**, March 4, 1982, Vol. 8, No. 5, p. 1, 12.
12. "In Canada, VDT Operators Begin Donning Lead Aprons, Just in Case", **Editor and Publisher**, March 12, 1983, p. 36.
13. Schiro, A., "Secretaries' Poll on Computers", **N.Y. Times**, March 14, 1983, p. 87.
14. "VDTs: A New Social Disease?" **The Harvard Medical School Health Letter**, April 1983, Vol VIII, No. 5, 1-2,5.
15. Wieland, G. & R. Ullrich, **Organizations: Behavior, Design, and Change**, Homewood, Ill.: Irwin, 1976.
16. Chin, R. & Beene, K., "General Strategies for Effecting Changes in Human Systems", in W. Bennis, K. Benne, and R. Chin (eds.) **The Planning of Change**, New York: Holt, 1969, p. 32-59.
17. Hage, J. & M. Aiken, **Social Change in Complex Organizations**, New York: Random House, 1970.
18. Hackman, J., R. Oldham, G. Janson, and K. Prudy, "A New Strategy for Job Enrichment", **California Management Review**, Summer 1975, Vol. 17, No. 4, p. 57-71.
19. Krooss, H. & C. Gilbert, **American Business History**, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1972.
20. Southerland, D., "The Office of Yesterday", **The Wharton Magazine**, Winter 1981-82, Vol. 6, No. 2, P. 46-55.
21. Silverstone, R., "Office Work for Women", **Business History**, 1976, Vol, 18, No. 1, p. 98-110.
22. Makower, J., "Designs for Working", **Eastern Review**, June 1983, p. 131-135.
23. Selye, H., **Stress in Health and Disease**, Butterworths: Boston, 1976.
24. Herdman, P., "High-Tech Anxiety", **Management Focus**, May-June 1983, Vol. 30, No. 3, p. 29-31.
25. Giuliano, V., "The Mechanization of Office Work", **Scientific American**, Sept. 1982, Vol. 247, No. 3, p. 148-164.
26. Maguire, J., "All Systems Go", **Management Focus**, May-June 1983, Vol. 30, No. 3, p. 6-11.
27. **U.S. Industrial Outlook**, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.: Section 27, Computing and Office Equipment, 1983.
28. **Industry Surveys**, Standard and Poors, New York: Section 2, October 21, 1982.

John Trinkaus Ph.D., P.E.

John Trinkaus is an associate professor of management and associate dean at the Baruch College (CUNY) School of Business and Public Administration. He is a member of several professional organizations, including the Academy of Management and the National Association of Purchasing Management. Prior to joining Baruch, he was employed by the Sperry corporation where he worked in the area of project engineering.

Agricultural Report, August, 1983

The August 15, 1983 Index of Prices Received by Mississippi farmers for all commodities was up 4 points, (4 percent) at 115 percent of its January-December 1977 average.

An increase in soybean prices was responsible for the 10 point (10 percent) rise in the All Crops Index leaving it at 106 percent of its January-December 1977 average.

Decreases in beef cattle and calf prices were responsible for the 4 point (3 percent) decline in the Livestock Products Index leaving it at 128 percent of its January-December 1977 average.

The August ration of prices received by Missisippi farmers to U.S. prices paid was 71 percent of its January-December 1977 average. The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities, Services, Interest, Taxes and Farm Wage Rates for August was 161, up 1 point from mid-July.

COMMODITY	UNIT	Aug 15 1982	Jul 15 1983 3/	Aug 15 1983
		Dollars		
PRICES RECEIVED				
Rice 4/	Cwt.	7.31	7.95	8.07
Sweet potatoes	Cwt.	7/	7/	7/
Soybeans	Bu.	5.38	6.89	8.13
Cotton 4/	Lb.	.528	.646	.645
Cottonseed	Ton	7/	7/	7/
Hogs 4/	Cwt.	61.20	43.40	47.00
Cows	Cwt.	38.20	37.80	34.40
Steers & Heifers	Cwt.	60.20	54.40	50.10
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	44.70	44.00	40.20
Calves	Cwt.	58.10	56.90	50.00
Milk Cows 1/	Head	6/	6/	6/
All Milk, Whsl.	Cwt.	14.20	14.10	14.10
Fluid	Cwt.	14.30	14.20	—
Mfg.	Cwt.	12.20	12.60	—
Comm. Broilers 2/	Lbs.	.275	.310	.325
Eggs	Doz.	.403	.484	.489
PRICES PAID FOR FEED				
Hog Feed, 14-18% Protein	Cwt.	10.00	12.00	11.50
Beef Cattle Concentrate, 32-36% Protein	Cwt.	11.00	11.00	11.00
Cottonseed Meal, 41% Protein	Cwt.	12.50	12.00	12.50
Soybean Meal, 44% Protein	Cwt.	13.50	12.50	14.00
Dairy Feed, 16% Protein	Ton	170.00	180.00	193.00
Chick Starter	Ton	184.00	186.00	210.00
Laying Feed	Ton	171.00	157.00	180.00
Broiler Grower	Ton	205.00	180.00	197.00

1/ Animals sold for dairy herd replacement only. 2/ Liveweight equivalent. 3/ Prices for rice, milk, soybeans, cotton and livestock relate to the average prices for all sales during the month. 4/ U.S. Price. 5/ Market (table) eggs, including eggs sold retail by producers. 6/ Prices published January, April, July and October. 7/ Insufficient sales.

SOURCE: Mississippi Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S.D.A. and Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

INDEXES OF SELECTED MISSISSIPPI ECONOMIC INDICATORS

[Seasonally Adjusted]

1969 = 100

Indicator	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Retail Sales	176.4	176.8	150.5
Electric Sales[1]	——	192.9	205.6
Gasoline Gallonage	145.7	146.5	136.3
Loans of Savings & Loans Institutions	267.0	305.0	46.6

Catfish Production, August, 1983

The U.S. domestic production of farm-raised catfish during August totaled 12.0 million round weight (liveweight) pounds, an increase of 43 percent from August 1982. The August average price paid to growers was 65 cents per pound, 12 cents above August last year. Net pounds of processed fish sold during August totaled 6.63 million pounds, an increase of 32 percent from the comparable month in 1982. The August average prices received by processors for whole fish were $1.42 per pound for ice pack and $1.51 for frozen fish.

SOURCE: Mississippi Crop and Livestock Reporting Service U.S.D.A. and Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Sales Indicated By Sales Tax Collections During August, 1983 By County (000's)

Source: State Tax Commission

County	Total Sales Tax Collections	Indicated Sales	County	Total Sales Tax Collections	Indicated Sales
Adams	1,472	36,320	Hancock	586	14,089
Alcorn	915	24,710	Harrison	4,840	116,393
Amite	145	3,254	Hinds	9,902	279,795
Attala	386	10,242	Holmes	352	8,897
			Humphreys	302	8,103
Benton	60	1,326			
Bolivar	871	21,193	Issaquena	8	217
			Itawamba	286	7,696
Calhoun	286	7,082			
Carroll	97	2,492	Jackson	2,557	64,650
Chickasaw	308	8,016	Jasper	272	5,976
Choctaw	135	3,773	Jefferson	74	1,641
Claiborne	319	11,905	Jeff Davis	217	4,939
Clarke	198	4,063	Jones	2,067	49,087
Clay	384	10,367			
Coahoma	878	21,582	Kemper	111	2,609
Copiah	435	10,558			
Covington	475	9,764	Lafayette	598	14,065
			Lamar	404	9,713
DeSoto	953	23,961	Lauderdale	2,561	66,244
			Lawrence	172	3,901
Forrest	2,565	65,830	Leake	308	7,751
Franklin	122	3,199	Lee	2,492	74,338
			Leflore	1,280	31,561
George	205	4,564	Lincoln	814	21,181
Greene	92	2,144			
Grenada	624	16,581			

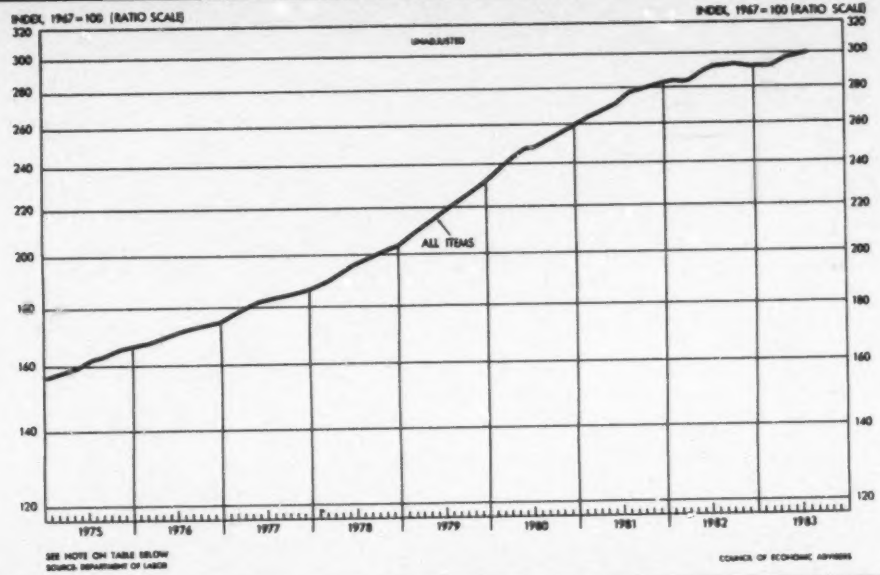
County	Total Sales Tax Collections	Indicated Sales	County	Total Sales Tax Collections	Indicated Sales
Lowndes	1,720	41,491	Simpson	480	11,546
			Smith	168	6,174
Madison	1,035	31,020	Stone	204	4,629
Marion	680	15,581	Sunflower	852	50,540
Marshall	382	8,827			
Monroe	804	21,496	Tallahatchie	217	5,080
Montgomery	255	5,908	Tate	370	8,860
			Tippah	385	15,687
Neshoba	483	11,643	Tishomingo	304	7,967
Newton	358	9,204	Tunica	174	3,757
Noxubee	179	3,450			
			Union	380	12,377
Oktibbeha	715	17,295			
			Walthall	218	5,183
Panola	630	14,969	Warren	1,448	33,859
Pearl River	695	16,281	Washington	1,881	47,841
Perry	347	17,142	Wayne	421	9,467
Pike	1,084	24,147	Webster	143	3,299
Pontotoc	288	7,054	Wilkinson	195	4,864
Prentiss	391	10,163	Winston	347	8,220
Quitman	224	6,159	Yalobusha	196	4,280
			Yazoo	662	17,294
Rankin	1,906	55,534			
Scott	537	12,803	State Total	67,814	1,826,752
Sharkey	154	3,547			

NEW AND EXPANDED INDUSTRY

Town Firm Product	No. of Employees
NEW	
Baldwyn	
Liberty Diversified Industries, Inc.	
Plastic Products	150
Iuka (Yellow Creek Port)	
Oklahoma Pipe Threading	
Oil Field Pipe Threading	20
Noxapater	
State Springs Glove Co.	
Gloves	150
Plantersville	
Lee Sportswear, Inc.	
Men's Active Wear	172
Ripley	
Cubicon Corp.	
Geometric Displays	25
EXPANDED	
Baldwyn	
Bio-Clinic	
Surgical Soft Goods	40

Consumer Prices, August, 1983

In August, the consumer price index for all urban consumers rose 0.4 percent seasonally adjusted (0.3 percent not seasonally adjusted). The index was 2.6 percent above its level in August 1982.



SEE NOTE ON TABLE BELOW
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

[1967 = 100, except as noted; monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

Period	All items [1] NSA	Food	Housing					Fuel and other utilities	Apparel and upkeep	Transportation			Medical care	Energy [4]	All items less food, energy, and shelter
			Total [1]	Shelter						Total [1]	New cars	Motor fuel [3]			
				Total	Renters' costs [2] NSA	Homeowners' costs [2] NSA	Maintenance and repairs NSA								
Rel. imp. [5]	*160.0*	*19.0*	*37.7*	*21.3*	*6.9*	*13.9*	*0.5*	*8.4*	*5.2*	*21.8*	*3.5*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*12.4*	*47.3*
1975	161.2	175.4	164.5	169.7	.....	.....	187.6	167.8	142.3	150.6	127.6	170.8	168.6	176.6	149.4
1976	170.5	180.8	174.6	179.0	.....	.....	199.6	182.7	147.6	165.5	135.7	177.9	184.7	189.3	159.9
1977	181.5	192.2	186.5	191.1	.....	.....	214.7	202.2	154.2	177.2	142.9	188.2	202.4	207.3	169.5
1978	195.4	211.4	202.8	210.4	.....	.....	233.0	216.0	159.6	185.5	153.8	196.3	219.4	220.4	179.1
1979	217.4	234.5	227.6	239.7	.....	.....	256.4	239.3	166.6	212.0	166.0	265.6	239.7	275.9	191.5
1980	246.8	254.6	263.3	281.7	.....	.....	285.7	278.6	178.4	249.7	179.3	369.1	265.9	361.1	208.3
1981	272.4	274.6	293.5	314.7	.....	.....	314.4	319.2	186.9	280.0	190.2	410.9	294.5	410.0	228.1
1982	289.1	285.7	314.7	337.0	.....	.....	334.1	350.8	191.8	291.5	197.6	389.4	328.7	416.1	245.6
1982: Aug	292.8	286.9	319.7	344.0	.....	.....	335.9	353.1	192.7	295.3	199.2	395.9	333.4	418.9	247.7
Sept	293.3	287.5	319.3	342.3	.....	.....	338.4	357.5	192.8	295.6	199.6	396.0	336.3	421.0	248.7
Oct	294.1	288.1	320.5	342.6	.....	.....	339.4	362.7	193.3	296.4	199.2	395.4	338.7	426.6	250.1
Nov	293.6	288.2	319.9	340.7	.....	.....	339.0	367.1	193.2	296.0	198.7	394.2	341.8	430.2	250.7
Dec	292.4	288.1	317.4	336.0	100.2	100.0	337.8	369.6	192.7	295.8	199.3	391.2	344.4	431.3	251.9
1983: Jan	293.1	288.3	318.9	338.3	100.6	100.7	342.9	368.9	193.2	293.9	199.4	378.3	347.2	[6] 420.5	253.1
Feb	293.2	288.3	318.9	339.1	101.1	100.9	339.4	366.9	194.2	289.1	201.1	353.0	350.1	404.9	254.2
Mar	293.4	290.1	318.7	339.2	101.3	100.9	339.9	365.1	194.1	289.0	202.6	349.5	351.7	401.3	254.9
Apr	295.5	291.3	320.4	341.6	101.7	101.7	343.6	365.8	194.5	292.1	201.3	363.2	353.3	409.3	255.5
May	297.1	292.2	321.5	342.7	102.2	102.0	344.3	368.8	195.8	295.8	200.6	378.1	354.8	419.5	256.1
June	298.1	291.3	322.1	343.6	102.5	102.2	345.1	368.9	196.5	297.1	200.8	380.9	356.4	420.9	257.0
July	299.3	291.0	323.4	345.3	103.1	102.7	346.1	370.1	197.7	298.6	200.8	382.5	358.4	422.3	258.5
Aug	300.3	291.6	324.2	346.6	103.6	103.0	347.9	371.1	198.4	301.6	202.5	387.1	360.3	425.4	259.7

[1] Includes items not shown separately.
[2] December 1982 = 100.
[3] Includes direct pricing of diesel and gasohol beginning September 1981.
[4] Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas; gas (piped) and electricity; and motor fuel, motor oil, coolant, etc.
[5] Relative importance, December 1982.
[6] Energy excludes motor oil, coolant, etc. beginning January 1983.

NOTE.—NSA indicates data are not seasonally adjusted.
Data beginning 1978 are for all urban consumers; earlier data are for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Data beginning 1983 incorporate a rental equivalence measure for homeownership costs.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GENERAL FUND
Comparing July 1, 1983-August 31, 1983

	August 1983	August 1983
Sales Tax	$40,645,385(1)	$40,709,516
Use & Wholesale Compensating Tax	7,019,028 (2)	6,607,138
Individual Income Tax	17,927,680	18,673,646
Corporate Tax	3.476,121	3,784,546
Tobacco Tax	2,536,778	2,614,026
ABC Division	1,949,192	1,905,293
Beer & Wine Tax	2,195,691	2,137,350
Oil Severance Tax	3.419,048	4,285,614
Estate Tax	472,118	547,782
Statewide Privilege Tax	2,063	36,675
Installment Loan Tax	575	14,846
Gas Severance Tax	2,717,355	2,612,469
Insurance Premium Tax	9,366,608	—
Auto Tag Fees	293,773	281,389
Auto Privilege Tax	161,921	106,086
Title Fees	101,217	92,624
Petroleum Tax	434,343	435,368
Admission Tax	54,900	33,792
Timber Severance Tax	—	42,291
Slot Vending Tax	4,437	1,309
Pulpwood Scaling Fees	10,408	—
Fire Marshal Fees	25,780	—
Freeport Warehouse Tax	—	20
Aircraft Registration Fees	305	—
Int. on Direct Deposits	43,391	—
Tax Commission Transfer to Gen. Fund	$92,858,297	$84,921,780
Tax Comm. Special Fund Transfers	39,232,180	32,396,048
Tax Commission Total Transfers	$132,090,477	$117,317,828

(1) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$583,383

(2) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$ 57,516

Tax Commission Cash Balance July 31, 1983-$19,640,261

Tax Commission Cash Balance July 31, 1982-$34,384,446

COLLECTIONS
With July 1, 1982-August 31, 1982

7/1/83 to 8/31/83	7/1/82 to 8/31/82	Increase or Decrease over Prior Year	
		Amount	Percent
$81,224,993 (1)	$83,412,288	$(2,187,295)	(2.62)
15,621,559 (2)	16,955,028	(1,333,469)	(7.86)
39,296,563	35,632,453	3,664,100	10.28
6.008,034	7,118,882	(1,110,848)	(15.60)
4,878,975	5,236,546	(357,571)	(6.83)
4,870,253	4,350,750	519,503	11.94
4,251,594	3,956,727	294,867	7.45
7,730,834	8,563,121	(832,287)	(9.72)
1,085,700	1,492,556	(406,856)	(27.26)
3,975	59,100	(55,125)	(93.27)
359,402	391,280	(31,878)	(8.15)
6,385,657	6,995,146	(609,489)	(8.71)
10,866,608	——	10,866,608	——
622,636	351,723	270,913	77.02
407,166	285,377	121,789	42.68
209,958	195,710	14,248	7.28
827,509	840,815	(13,306)	(1.58)
71,762	53,997	17,765	32.90
43,569	82,715	(39,146)	(47.33)
7,236	9,213	(1,977)	(21.46)
20,169	——	20,169	——
26,539	——	26,539	——
——	20	(20)	——
473	-0-	473	——
93,254	-0-	93,254	——
$184,914,418	$175,983,448	$8,930,970	5.07
89,399,970	80,432,215	8,967,755	11.15
$274,314,388	$256,415,663	$17,898,725	6.98

(1) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$583,383

(2) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$ 57,516

SOURCE: Mississippi State Tax Commission

Financial Transactions, Regional and United States, from Banks and S & L's, August, 1983

$millions	AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982	ANN. % CHG.		AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982	ANN. % CHG.
UNITED STATES									
Commercial Bank Deposits	1,278,512	1,283,[illegible]	1,163,103	+ 10	Savings & Loans				
Demand	302,351	324,[illegible]	286,095	+ 6	Total Deposits	603,973	599,609	534,363	+ 13
NOW	89,674	81,761	58,171	+ 39	NOW	17,634	17,397	10,519	+ 68
Savings	344,075	344,649	150,116	+129	Savings	186,131	189,165	91,963	+102
Time	584,242	580,314	695,861	− 16	Time	403,469	396,803	432,761	− 7
Credit Union Deposits	61,029	61,395	49,479	+ 23		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	5,448	5,535	3,324	+ 64	Mortgages Outstanding	471,853	470,999	512,399	− 8
Savings & Time	49,885	49,847	42,093	+ 19	Mortgage Commitments	30,576	30,060	16,839	+ 82
SOUTHEAST									
Commercial Bank Deposits	144,684	144,736	124,861	+ 16	Savings & Loans				
Demand	35,375	37,317	33,180	+ 7	Total Deposits	87,573	87,383	78,882	+ 11
NOW	10,313	10,441	7,536	+ 37	NOW	2,969	3,031	1,696	+ 75
Savings	38,024	38,019	14,673	+159	Savings	24,367	24,833	11,558	+111
Time	64,329	63,480	72,160	− 11	Time	61,064	60,453	65,727	− 7
Credit Union Deposits	5,859	5,875	4,634	+ 26		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	480	485	330	+ 45	Mortgages Outstanding	66,196	66,004	69,890	− 5
Savings & Time	4,982	4,974	3,880	+ 28	Mortgage Commitments	4,598	4,327	3,357	+ 37
ALABAMA									
Commercial Bank Deposits	15,164	15,284	13,953	+ 9	Savings & Loans				
Demand	3,690	3,897	3,439	+ 7	Total Deposits	5,080	5,054	4,517	+ 12
NOW	915	922	653	+ 40	NOW	138	140	89	+ 55
Savings	3,152	3,194	1,557	+102	Savings	888	894	546	+ 62
Time	7,898	7,896	8,715	− 9	Time	4,119	4,086	3,908	+ 5
Credit Union Deposits	904	911	815	+ 11		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	84	85	64	+ 31	Mortgages Outstanding	3,657	3,627	3,946	− 7
Savings & Time	775	774	654	+ 19	Mortgage Commitments	205	178	78	+163
FLORIDA									
Commercial Bank Deposits	50,358	50,393	40,642	+ 24	Savings & Loans				
Demand	12,459	13,309	11,605	+ 7	Total Deposits	54,540	54,403	47,681	+ 14
NOW	4,304	4,411	3,268	+ 32	NOW	2,076	2,138	1,155	+ 80
Savings	17,279	17,195	6,180	+180	Savings	16,728	17,068	7,693	+117
Time	17,243	16,795	20,293	− 15	Time	36,178	35,709	38,783	− 7
Credit Union Deposits	2,547	2,570	2,116	+ 20		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	240	245	183	+ 31	Mortgages Outstanding	39,068	38,944	41,364	− 6
Savings & Time	1,997	1,994	1,647	+ 21	Mortgage Commitments	3,241	3,079	2,519	+ 29
GEORGIA									
Commercial Bank Deposits	20,797	20,710	17,400	+ 20	Savings & Loans				
Demand	6,779	7,080	5,911	+ 15	Total Deposits	9,756	9,718	9,898	− 1
NOW	1,366	1,382	1,089	+ 25	NOW	298	291	190	+ 57
Savings	4,684	4,668	1,635	+186	Savings	2,223	2,241	1,190	+ 87
Time	9,016	8,844	9,623	− 6	Time	7,399	7,363	8,599	− 14
Credit Union Deposits	1,329	1,334	853	+ 58		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	70	68	32	+119	Mortgages Outstanding	8,144	8,137	9,062	− 10
Savings & Time	1,192	1,196	773	+ 54	Mortgage Commitments	455	366	171	+166
LOUISIANA									
Commercial Bank Deposits	24,946	24,986	22,758	+ 10	Savings & Loans				
Demand	5,840	6,025	5,876	− 1	Total Deposits	8,389	8,407	7,893	+ 6
NOW	1,369	1,378	1,036	+ 32	NOW	173	178	111	+ 56
Savings	5,355	5,307	2,448	+119	Savings	2,411	2,453	1,223	+ 97
Time	12,887	12,877	13,888	− 7	Time	5,893	5,864	6,585	− 11
Credit Union Deposits	196	192	126	+ 56		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	23	22	10	+130	Mortgages Outstanding	7,529	7,494	7,246	+ 4
Savings & Time	d91	189	116	+ 65	Mortgage Commitments	462	465	269	+ 72
MISSISSIPPI									
Commercial Bank Deposits	11,509	11,497	10,372	+ 11	Savings & Loans				
Demand	2,394	2,481	2,205	+ 9	Total Deposits	2,402	2,423	2,436	− 1
NOW	793	784	571	+ 39	NOW	85	88	53	+ 60
Savings	2,450	2,459	733	+234	Savings	494	510	228	+117
Time	6,152	6,128	6,993	− 12	Time	1,852	1,862	2,168	− 15
Credit Union Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		Mortgages Outstanding	1,997	1,987	2,187	− 9
Savings & Time	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		Mortgage Commitments	40	42	17	+135
TENNESSEE									
Commercial Bank Deposits	21,910	21,868	19,736	+ 11	Savings & Loans				
Demand	4,213	4,525	4,144	+ 2	Total Deposits	7,406	7,378	6,457	+ 15
NOW	1,566	1,564	919	+ 70	NOW	199	196	98	+103
Savings	5,104	5,196	2,120	+141	Savings	1,625	1,667	678	+140
Time	11,133	10,940	12,648	− 12	Time	5,623	5,569	5,684	− 1
Credit Union Deposits	883	868	724	+ 22		JUN	MAY	JUN	
Share Drafts	63	65	41	+ 54	Mortgages Outstanding	5,801	5,815	6,085	− 5
Savings & Time	827	821	690	+ 20	Mortgage Commitments	195	197	303	− 36

Note: All deposit data are extracted from the Federal Reserve Report of Transaction Accounts, other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR2900), and are reported for the average of the week ending the 1st Wednesday of the month. This data, reported by institutions with over $15 million in deposits as of December 31, 1979, represents 95% of deposits in the six state area. The major differences between this report and the "call report" are size, the treatment of interbank deposits, and the treatment of float. The data generated from the Report of Transaction Accounts is for banks over $15 million in deposits as of December 31, 1979. The total deposit data generated from the Report of Transaction Accounts eliminates interbank deposits by reporting the net of deposits "due to" and "due from" other depository institutions. The Report of Transaction Accounts subtracts cash items in process of collection from demand deposits, while the call report does not. Savings and loan mortgage data are from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board Selected Balance Sheet Data. The Southeast data represents the total of the six states. Subcategories were chosen on a selective basis and do not add to total. N.A. = fewer than four institutions reporting.

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, **Southeastern Economic Insight**, Volume 3, Number 17.

Food Stamp Participation By County, August, 1983

SOURCE: State Welfare Department

County	Number of Households[2] (Average Allotment $134.13)	Number of Persons[3] (Average Allotment $42.92)	Coupon Value[4] (Average Per Meal $.47)
Adams	2,930	8,504	377,470
Alcorn	2,110	5,428	222,136
Amite	921	3,264	122,278
Attala	1,697	5,244	205,851
Benton	773	2,769	108,149
Bolivar, E	3,110	11,602	480,742
Bolivar, W	1,035	4,443	176,016
Calhoun	963	2,703	100,537
Carroll	791	2,411	86,845
Chickasaw, E	364	1,028	35,333
Chickasaw, W	686	1,990	71,242
Choctaw	734	2,105	84,974
Claiborne	1,234	3,970	178,229
Clark	1,231	3,432	136,243
Clay	1,569	5,081	216,299
Coahoma	3,747	13,627	568,019
Copiah	1,891	5,928	254,460
Covington	1,272	4,161	167,257
DeSoto	2,023	7,062	279,126
Forrest	4,236	11,809	533,298
Franklin	886	2,493	105,917
George	1,211	3,779	166,529
Greene	998	3,103	136,789
Grenada	1,223	3,902	158,825
Hancock	1,758	5,055	227,106
Harrison	5,899	18,459	829,216
Hinds	14,285	44,071	2,002,488
Holmes	3,396	11,385	498,005
Humphreys	1,093	4,280	176,096
Issaquena	245	925	33,526
Itawamba	827	2,135	77,499
Jackson	5,513	18,200	882,776
Jasper	1,203	3,907	152,041
Jefferson	979	3,242	122,874
Jeff Davis	1,282	4,093	167,431
Jones	2,904	8,441	334,375
Kemper	741	2,494	91,376
Lafayette	1,161	3,496	134,955
Lamar	1,606	4,703	204,956
Lauderdale	3,824	11,566	496,613
Lawrence	909	2,698	109,712
Leake	1,863	5,402	218,884
Lee	2,177	5,914	238,674
Leflore	3,228	11,553	468,307
Lincoln	2,128	6,457	272,869
Lowndes	2,695	8,951	386,678
Madison	3,596	12,750	545,419
Marion	1,693	5,448	223,462
Marshall	3,167	11,032	445,419
Monroe	1,817	5,605	231,391
Montgomery	1,353	3,832	150,134
Neshoba	1,572	4,614	175,864
Newton	1,194	3,410	127,958
Noxubee	1,594	5,473	222,766
Oktibbeha	2,003	6,207	272,208
Panola	2,494	9,309	365,690
Pearl River	1,937	5,661	254,760
Perry	1,042	2,951	124,494
Pike	2,561	7,826	349,895
Pontotoc	1,153	2,943	106,859
Prentiss	1,306	3,551	136,889
Quitman	1,307	5,002	193,842
Rankin	2,204	6,838	275,764
Scott	1,514	4,612	175,796
Sharkey	983	4,083	158,944
Simpson	1,402	4,198	165,963
Smith	787	2,349	85,343
Stone	713	2,370	100,930
Sunflower	2,624	10,911	446,973
Tallachatchie	1,828	7,163	279,123
Tate	1,535	4,873	190,486
Tippah	1,409	4,006	152,726
Tishomingo	1,016	2,481	97,085
Tunica	1,330	5,157	206,652
Union	1,174	3,237	118,337
Walthall	1,158	3,924	157,441
Warren	3,026	9,073	404,923
Washington	6,263	22,229	966,678
Wayne	1,852	5,634	238,393
Webster	707	1,855	75,521
Wilkinson	1,104	3,421	132,656
Winston	1,877	5,756	222,212
Yalobusha	999	2,852	112,082
Yazoo	2,728	9,186	383,434
State Total	165,377	529,207	22,182,635

[1]Meals are on a state-wide basis and is computed on an average 30 day month and 3 meals per day for a total of 90 meals in one month.

[2]Average Allotment for Households is determined by dividing state total by number of state total of households.

[3]Average Allotment for Persons is determined by dividing state total by total number of persons.

[4]Average per meal is determined by dividing the average allotment per person ($42.92) by total number of average meals a month (90)

Southeast Regional Economic Indicators

	NONFARM EMPLOYMENT thousands			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE percent			PLANE PASSENGER ARRIVALS thousands		
	July 1983	June 1983	Annual % Change	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	Annual % Change
ALABAMA	1,319.3	1,319.4	+ 0	13.0	12.8	15.3	116.6	123.6	+ 8
Birmingham	333.6	332.5	- 1	11.7	12.1	14.5	55.0	59.5	+ 4
Huntsville	131.1	131.0	+ 6	10.0	9.7	13.3	21.5	23.6	+ 8
Mobile	148.6	148.8	+ 2	14.1	14.3	14.7	23.6	24.6	+10
Montgomery	103.7	103.4	- 1	10.6	11.3	12.1	16.5	15.9	+21
FLORIDA	3,801.2	3,849.4	+ 3	8.2	8.8	7.5	2,083.3	2,142.1	- 9
Daytona Beach	83.8	85.0	0	6.3	7.6	5.2	22.3	21.5	+ 5
Ft. Lauderdale	357.8	360.4	+ 1	6.8	7.6	5.8	188.3	190.7	-10
Jacksonville	310.0	313.0	+ 3	7.0	8.2	6.4	91.8	92.4	+ 2
Melbourne	144.3	113.7	+ 5	7.8	8.3	6.9	50.0	24.4	+138
Miami	726.6	734.2	+ 1	9.0	10.1	9.2	906.8	978.2	+ 1
Orlando	334.5	337.0	+ 5	6.9	7.1	6.1	340.9	331.1	+11
Sarasota	77.8	77.8	+ 4	5.4	6.5	6.1	47.8	49.7	+ 2
Tallahassee	74.1	75.2	+ 0	4.9	5.3	4.0	23.7	25.0	+10
Tampa-St. Pete	593.9	600.5	+ 2	6.8	7.6	6.5	294.2	316.3	-48
West Palm Beach	219.7	225.1	+ 3	9.3	9.4	7.8	117.5	112.8	+21
GEORGIA	2,236.2	2,254.0	+ 1	7.3	7.2	7.9	1,641.8	1,676.7	+ 9
Atlanta	1,027.8	1,031.0	+ 2	6.0	6.2	6.3	1,584.7	1,617.4	+ 9
Augusta	122.0	122.7	- 1	9.2	8.9	8.8	14.0	13.7	+19
Columbus	81.3	80.3	+ 1	7.9	8.2	9.5	8.7	8.6	+10
Macon	98.8	99.4	0	7.8	7.7	7.0	5.0	5.1	+ 9
Savannah	87.2	88.0	0	8.8	8.2	7.8	29.3	31.9	+24
LOUISIANA	1,583.5	1,585.0	- 2	12.4	13.1	10.6	276.1	272.6	+ 1
Baton Rouge	205.6	205.4	+ 1	10.5	11.4	9.5	27.1	25.9	+16
New Orleans	505.9	504.9	- 2	10.8	11.5	9.6	249.0	246.7	0
MISSISSIPPI	783.0	790.3	- 1	13.4	13.8	11.5	37.5	39.2	+14
Biloxi-Gulfport	62.0	62.2	- 1	14.1	14.5	9.1	6.4	6.7	+ 7
Jackson	143.9	145.6	+ 1	8.7	9.3	8.0	31.1	32.5	+16
TENNESSEE	1,671.4	1,680.1	- 1	10.8	11.1	12.1	154.8	164.2	- 2
Chattanooga	160.1	163.7	- 2	9.2	9.3	10.4	18.3	19.4	+23
Knoxville	200.4	200.6	- 3	9.7	10.2	8.8	35.5	38.3	-18
Nashville	362.6	363.4	0	7.8	8.1	8.9	101.0	106.5	+ 2

	NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS Millions $, $1-mo. Rate			RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS No. of units, 12-mo. Rate			RESIDENTIAL MULTI-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS No. of units, 12-mo. Rate		
	July 1983	June 1983	Annual % Change	July 1983	June 1983	Annual % Change	July 1983	June 1983	Annual % Change
ALABAMA	379.3	370.6	- 5	7,179	6,844	+81	6,448	5,615	+23
Birmingham	130.2	139.8	+ 4	1,561	1,488	+ 46	976	944	+27
Huntsville	50.3	49.0	+10	1,481	1,383	+174	2,134	1,582	+259
Mobile	52.9	46.0	+ 6	863	829	+ 93	821	843	-31
Montgomery	29.8	28.9	-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	3,363.4	3,620.4	+11	84,785	80,305	+71	70,009	66,489	+33
Daytona Beach	79.3	76.0	+28	3,220	3,059	+67	1,038	972	+68
Ft. Lauderdale	346.9	350.8	+ 9	3,355	3,189	+93	7,909	7,453	+57
Jacksonville	317.0	331.3	+86	5,088	4,819	+94	3,936	3,890	+83
Melbourne	96.7	97.6	+18	3,450	3,221	+59	1,691	1,580	+17
Miami	519.2	510.3	- 3	4,278	3,667	+154	7,362	6,936	+42
Orlando	468.8	452.1	+ 8	10,515	9,937	+84	5,983	4,801	+66
Sarasota	79.1	82.7	+22	2,421	2,247	+65	1,809	1,947	+33
Tallahassee	27.6	27.5	-17	1,809	1,775	+78	1,241	1,265	+75
Tampa-St. Pete	570.2	582.4	+24	13,685	12,989	+76	11,183	11,208	+54
West Palm Beach	306.7	305.3	- 7	7,749	7,262	- 1	7,250	6,728	+43
GEORGIA	1,124.6	1,082.9	+ 8	37,358	35,594	+79	21,157	20,008	+111
Atlanta	781.2	770.9	+12	25,125	23,635	+86	11,549	10,666	+95
Augusta	45.4	38.7	- 5	2,041	1,934	+135	973	1,221	+57
Columbus	31.1	30.4	-13	511	484	+152	874	736	+344
Macon	34.6	31.5	-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah	552.3	45.0	+ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	1,148.3	1,336.0	+27	15,954	15,371	+74	12,460	12,833	+437
Baton Rouge	232.3	226.8	+106	3,536	3,333	+138	2,776	2,974	+57
New Orleans	428.8	413.2	+28	5,749	5,427	+98	4,941	5,121	+104
MISSISSIPPI	164.8	156.4	- 5	4,563	4,370	+64	3,104	2,869	+65
Biloxi-Gulfport	23.4	21.3	- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	38.4	37.4	-39	671	591	+133	491	481	+248
TENNESSEE	730.4	713.3	+ 5	12,239	11,554	+99	12,031	8,592	+116
Chattanooga	63.1	58.5	-32	955	925	+71	742	531	+45
Knoxville	125.8	113.5	+19	1,335	1,263	+43	712	633	-60
Nashville	210.3	204.4	+16	3,556	3,334	+150	5,870	4,339	+374

Notes: Labor Force data from Bureau of Labor of Statistics Reports supplied by state agencies. Plane Passenger Arrivals are collected from 26 airports. Building Permit data are supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Nonresidential data excludes the cost of construction for publicly owned buildings. The annual percent change calculation is based on the most recent month over prior year.

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, **Southeastern Economic Insight**, Volume 3, Number 18.

STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	August 1983[1]	July 1983[2]	August 1982[2]	Per Cent One Month Ago[3]	Change One Year Ago[3]
EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS[4]					
Total Employment	928,500	932,800	936,900	—0.5	—0.8
Non-Ag Employment	776,800	783,000	781,100	—6.2	—4.3
Mining	10,900	11,000	11,900	—0.1	—1.0
Contract Construction	39,500	39,600	42,000	—0.1	—2.5
Manufacturing	205,400	202,900	203,200	2.5	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	36,600	38,600	39,600	—2.0	—3.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	163,100	163,000	163,500	0.1	—0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	33,200	33,300	33,100	—0.1	0.1
Service	119,700	122,700	119,100	—3.0	0.6
Government	168,400	171,900	168,500	—3.5	—0.1
Unemployment Rate (Per Cent Labor Force)	12.3	12.3	11.6	——	——
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing (Dollars)	270.14	266.26	250.38	1.5	7.9
Average Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing (Dollars)	6.67	6.69	6.42	—0.3	3.4
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing	40.5	39.8	39.0	1.8	3.8
PRODUCTION (000's)					
Petroleum Production					
Production of Crude Petroleum (bbls.)[5]	2,534	2,535	2,457	—0—	3.1
Gasoline Delivered to Dealers (gals.)[6]	121,909	124,681	114,659	—2.2	6.3
BANKING AND FINANCE (000's)					
Loans of Savings and Loan Associations[7]	49,243	42,900	9,301	14.8	429.4
Construction Loans	7,889	10,100	92	—21.9	75.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
Sales of Electricity (000's KWH)[8]	——	2,075,799	2,213,149	——	——
RETAIL SALES (000's)[9]	1,658,344	1,570,557	1,396,430	5.6	18.8

Indicator	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	Per Cent One Month Ago	Change One Year Ago
AGRICULTURE (000's)[10]					
Total Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings	80,595	92,892	96,437	—13.2	—16.4
Cash Receipts from Marketing Livestock	79,088	79,697	65,097	—0.8	21.5
Cash Receipts from Marketing Crops	1,507	13,195	31,340	—88.6	—95.2

[1]Preliminary

[2]Revised

[3]Percent change calculated with revised figures; not comparable with previously published data.

[4]Mississippi Employment Security Commission

[5]State Oil and Gas Board for April

[6]Mississippi Motor Vehicle Comptroller

[7]Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas (Formerly of Little Rock)

[8]Mississippi Power Company, Mississippi Power and Light Company. *Tennessee Valley Authority figures not available this month.

[9]Mississippi Tax Commission

[10]U.S. Department of Agriculture

BUSINESS ACTIVITY BY CITY

	City Sales Tax Collections			Building Permits		
	Current Month August	PerCent Month Ago	Change Year Ago	Current Month August	Month Ago	Year Ago
Aberdeen	47,625	2.9	—2.5	150,400	32,400	72,762
Baldwyn	24,441	—1.8	14.3	—	—	—
Batesville	65,993	7.9	14.1	—	—	—
Bay Springs	22,037	2.0	9.7	368,750	211,050	20,800
Bay St. Louis	43,805	3.8	9.8	—	—	—
Belmont	10,635	—7.5	7.6	—	—	—
Belzoni	31,846	4.1	7.7	32,800	39,400	30,500
Biloxi	332,184	3.6	5.3	3,258,349	4,514,617	1,174,963
Brandon	42,996	—5.0	5.6	—	—	—
Brookhaven	120,303	—3.4	9.3	181,400	820,220	106,500
Brooksville	3,523	24.1	21.0	—	—	—
Canton	64,820	—5.7	3.6	—	—	—
Carthage	44,599	3.4	7.7	125,368	75,804	—0—
Charleston	17,862	—2.0	5.6	—	—	—
Clarksdale	125,026	0.6	1.0	—	—	—
Cleveland	98,517	—5.2	1.1	—	—	—
Collins	28,074	—11.7	19.0	—	—	—
Columbia	96,264	2.7	—2.6	—	—	—
Columbus	248,914	4.9	14.0	1,477,770	1,114,318	404,155
Corinth	111,981	0.6	—6.5	349,586	1,226,850	196,630
Crystal Springs	28,949	17.2	12.5	30,000	1,850	53,000
Drew	10,018	—1.2	—2.4	3,000	—0—	20,000
Edwards	7,723	111.0	111.4	33,000	—0—	78,850
Ellisville	14,451	—4.0	—14.0	—	—	—
Eupora	16,138	—3.0	—0.6	—	—	—
Fayette	9,435	—3.7	—17.1	—	—	—
Forest	59,867	8.0	13.1	—	—	—
Greenville	258,928	7.0	7.1	—	—	—
Greenwood	178,005	19.4	22.4	4,906,000	287,500	176,200
Grenada	95,356	6.4	10.7	782,000	574,000	64,000
Gulfport	312,564	1.5	7.8	1,764,222	2,602,136	841,906
Hattiesburg	408,520	0.7	11.4	4,150,843	4,525,300	1,585,792
Hernando	26,928	7.0	0.2	—	—	—
Hollandale	13,681	0.8	3.6	—	—	—
Holly Springs	45,440	3.9	11.0	—	—	—
Houston	43,680	21.1	76.9	50,250	31,000	23,500
Indianola	66,484	6.8	3.2	—	—	—
Iuka	27,844	—1.9	—2.0	—	—	—
Jackson	1,570,945	5.1	6.8	7,456,349	7,551,835	6,419,784
Kosciusko	59,257	7.2	3.4	377,000	97,450	198,100
Laurel	290,904	6.1	2.9	419,315	721,321	769,527
Leland	23,801	22.3	15.7	87,400	7,500	93,700
Lexington	24,401	3.9	30.1	—	—	—
Louisville	52,619	1.5	6.3	205,154	128,125	103,930
Lucedale	28,866	6.2	19.6	30,000	—0—	123,200
Lumberton	9,721	15.7	36.7	—	—	—
Macon	18,443	4.8	8.9	—	—	—
Magee	49,151	5.8	13.5	—	—	—
Magnolia	8,380	17.3	17.9	42,000	65,460	16,000
Marks	18,417	22.0	10.0	—	—	—
McComb	135,914	—5.1	3.3	394,675	252,773	79,645
Meadville	6,941	6.3	38.6	—	—	—
Mendenhall	23,421	1.4	12.8	—0—	65,800	—0—
Meridian	402,185	3.4	16.6	5,141,734	2,322,269	524,979
Monticello	21,222	5.9	7.4	—	—	—
Morton	23,948	22.0	26.2	—	—	—
Moss Point	52,320	3.2	4.7	—	—	—
Natchez	234,628	2.0	10.7	375,743	607,143	111,350
New Albany	62,224	4.1	8.6	11,500	348,823	124,700
Newton	26,530	6.0	12.0	110,247	205,080	64,840
Ocean Springs	82,080	5.6	5.0	—	—	—
Okolona	15,783	5.8	2.0	5,500	89,500	1,085,341
Oxford	91,466	0.3	10.5	629,626	163,550	173,800
Pascagoula	199,873	0.3	—4.3	—	—	—
Pass Christian	16,206	5.6	—1.4	—	—	—
Philadelphia	70,523	6.8	15.3—	—	—	

BUSINESS ACTIVITY BY CITY

	City Sales Tax Collections			Building Permits		
	Current Month August	PerCent Month Ago	Change Year Ago	Current Month August	Month Ago	Year Ago
Picayune	94,613	—19.9	9.4	——	——	——
Pontotoc	44,615	0.9	6.6	——	——	——
Poplarville	17,991	8.4	23.0	——	——	——
Port Gibson	16,477	4.7	0.2	——	——	——
Prentiss	24,011	15.1	9.8	5,000	121,000	121,500
Quitman	26,099	6.5	7.4	——	——	——
Raymond	4,117	—16.8	—7.4	——	——	——
Richton	10,601	5.3	12.7	——	——	——
Rosedale	8,481	22.0	13.5	——	——	——
Ruleville	13,507	12.1	—6.1	——	——	——
Sardis	20,195	12.2	1.4	8,000	13,000	7,000
Senatobia	51,587	6.4	11.1	90,700	62,950	—0—
Shelby	10,710	12.0	1.8	——	——	——
Starkville	106,761	6.0	17.2	782,000	935,773	178,507
Summit	11,037	5.7	5.0	——	——	——
Taylorsville	13,094	9.2	11.5	——	——	——
Tchula	5,039	9.1	3.2	——	——	——
Tunica	16,580	2.6	7.8	——	——	——
Tupelo	344,922	0.3	15.7	1,644,827	1,360,717	673,949
Union	16,512	14.4	24.0	——	——	——
Utica	9,968	10.0	10.4	——	——	——
Vicksburg	217,402	11.8	10.3	1,678,425	341,471	257,189
Walnut Grove	1,723	43.5	32.1	——	——	——
Water Valley	24,893	2.2	—0—	——	——	——
Waynesboro	57,855	2.5	—11.3	388,200	10,000	38,800
West Point	52,623	—6.5	0.1	123,500	363,060	75,000
Wiggins	24,619	—3.8	8.4	29,000	125,000	36,000
Winona	35,400	4.3	5.4	53,500	50,000	—0—
Yazoo City	70,283	10.0	5.6	——	——	——

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

JACKSON [Hinds and Rankin Counties]	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	Per Cent Month Ago	Change Year Ago
MANPOWER DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	159,400	160,000	161,500	—0.4	—1.3
Unemployed Persons	12,900	14,100	12,700	—8.5	1.6
Per Cent of Labor Force	8.1	8.8	7.9	——	——
Employed Persons	146,500	145,900	148,800	0.4	—1.5
Non-Ag Wage & Salaries	124,700	124,200	127,200	0.4	—2.0
Manufacturing	20,100	19,960	19,700	1.0	2.0
CITY SALES TAX COLLECTIONS	1,835,749	1,557,716	1,528,219	5.0	7.0

BILOXI-GULFPORT [Hancock, Harrison and Stone Counties]	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	Per Cent Month Ago	Change Year Ago
MANPOWER DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	70,570	72,320	70,150	—2.4	0.6
Unemployed Persons	8,720	10,060	6,830	—13.3	27.7
Per Cent of Labor Force	12.5	13.9	9.7	——	——
Employed Persons	61,850	62,260	63,320	—0.7	—2.3
Non-Ag Wage & Salaries	51,720	52,090	53,240	—0.7	—2.9
Manufacturing	9,630	9,670	9,570	—0.4	0.6
CITY SALES TAX COLLECTIONS	660,956	644,020	622,017	2.6	6.3

Estimated Effective Buying Income for Designated Counties, 1981 and 1982

(Thousands of Dollars)

SOURCE: Sales Management and Marketing. Computations by the Division of Business Research, Mississippi State University.

County	1981	% of State	% of Change	1982	% of State	% of Change
Adams	237,481	1.56	9.84	261,001	1.52	9.90
Alcorn	231,318	1.51	8.38	232,147	1.35	0.36
Amite	60,883	0.40	4.53	84,882	0.50	39.50
Attala	72,978	0.48	2.00	100,416	0.60	37.60
Benton	36,026	0.24	0.98	40,934	0.23	13.62
Bolivar	209,178	1.37	2.27	220,300	1.30	5.32
Calhoun	81,629	0.53	3.16	85,371	0.50	4.60
Carroll	43,689	0.29	8.75	49,725	0.30	13.82
Chickasaw	95,698	0.63	3.53	93,872	0.55	—1.91
Choctaw	35,543	0.23	1.58	47,165	0.30	32.70
Claiborne	67,356	0.44	11.95	76,951	0.45	14.24
Clarke	92,441	0.61	6.05	109,135	0.63	18.06
Clay	135,777	0.89	4.46	136,966	0.80	0.88
Coahoma	160,038	1.05	0.94	178,690	1.04	11.65
Copiah	125,277	0.82	2.52	153,979	0.90	22.91
Covington	72,982	0.48	8.78	97,534	0.57	33.68
DeSoto	362,968	2.38	10.98	436,054	2.53	20.14
Forrest	428,428	2.81	6.77	480,186	2.80	12.10
Franklin	39,094	0.26	4.28	49,910	0.30	27.67
George	79,993	0.52	3.34	109,948	0.64	37.45
Greene	31,493	0.21	2.08	50,471	0.30	60.26
Grenada	121,182	0.79	2.54	127,012	0.74	4.81
Hancock	130,287	0.85	9.95	191,882	1.12	47.28
Harrison	1,103,332	7.23	6.41	1,287,233	7.50	16.67
Hinds	2,116,487	13.86	8.70	2,202,575	12.81	4.07
Holmes	86,174	0.56	8.92	81,955	0.50	—4.90
Humphreys	59,800	0.39	7.84	49,902	0.30	—16.55
Issaquena	13,077	0.09	4.11	10,501	0.06	—19.70
Itawamba	98,116	0.64	8.64	124,872	0.73	27.27
Jackson	1,026,037	6.72	5.00	1,057,989	6.15	3.11
Jasper	77,122	0.51	11.05	93,661	0.54	21.45
Jefferson	35,350	0.23	3.47	42,236	0.25	19.48
Jeff Davis	59,929	0.39	7.34	82,359	0.48	37.43
Jones	432,274	2.83	8.86	463,500	2.70	7.22
Kemper	37,664	0.25	4.72	47,137	0.30	25.09
Lafayette	195,303	1.28	12.30	227,014	1.32	16.24
Lamar	133,807	0.88	8.97	187,060	1.09	39.81
Lauderdale	516,882	3.38	6.59	583,394	3.40	12.87
Lawrence	62,087	0.41	2.05	88,931	0.52	43.24
Leake	80,586	0.53	5.62	96,767	0.56	20.08
Lee	442,332	2.90	8.78	418,536	2.43	—5.40
Leflore	203,027	1.33	3.80	224,999	1.31	10.82
Lincoln	167,483	1.10	10.30	193,201	1.12	15.36
Lowndes	419,785	2.75	10.87	393,306	2.29	—6.31
Madison	208,483	1.37	9.75	295,119	1.72	41.56
Marion	122,196	0.80	7.18	188,196	1.10	54.05
Marshall	135,475	0.89	7.74	147,416	0.86	8.81
Monroe	214,859	1.41	7.94	214,459	1.25	—0.19
Montgomery	55,661	0.36	6.30	68,020	0.40	22.20
Neshoba	127,246	0.83	3.40	145,937	0.85	14.69
Newton	109,057	0.71	4.13	120,879	0.70	10.84
Noxubee	53,928	0.35	1.47	51,902	0.30	—3.76
Oktibbeha	217,738	1.43	10.56	258,882	1.51	18.90
Panola	127,831	0.84	6.45	134,417	0.78	5.15
Pearl River	189,738	1.24	10.19	245,356	1.43	29.31
Perry	52,049	0.34	5.72	66,301	0.39	27.38
Pike	186,228	1.22	5.46	242,090	1.41	30.00
Pontotoc	102,544	0.67	7.15	117,396	0.68	14.48
Prentiss	115,630	0.76	3.21	145,027	0.84	25.42
Quitman	42,175	0.28	2.96	41,133	0.24	—2.47
Rankin	483,535	3.04	10.89	674,854	3.92	45.59
Scott	119,252	0.78	11.48	141,621	0.82	18.76
Sharkey	33,997	0.22	3.75	34,334	0.20	1.00
Simpson	127,426	0.83	2.42	151,354	0.88	18.78
Smith	79,312	0.52	6.67	91,365	0.53	15.20
Stone	48,811	0.32	4.22	65,344	0.38	33.87
Sunflower	136,435	0.89	4.34	144,261	0.84	5.74
Tallahatchie	72,288	0.47	2.95	67,403	0.39	—6.76
Tate	113,379	0.74	10.76	103,889	0.60	—8.37
Tippah	93,501	0.61	7.80	100,637	0.59	7.63
Tishomingo	102,641	0.67	12.35	114,204	0.66	11.27
Tunica	35,492	0.23	1.56	30,636	0.18	—13.68
Union	138,187	0.90	5.24	133,699	0.78	—3.25
Walthall	61,790	0.40	10.26	88,182	0.51	42.68
Warren	336,151	2.20	6.34	437,689	2.54	30.21
Washington	430,483	2.82	4.89	408,874	2.38	—5.02
Wayne	86,181	0.56	2.50	119,153	0.69	38.26
Webster	52,998	0.35	5.50	55,596	0.32	4.90
Wilkinson	43,391	0.28	8.94	54,495	0.32	25.60
Winston	91,481	0.60	1.06	112,011	0.65	22.47
Yalobusha	71,775	0.47	11.12	72,964	0.42	1.67
Yazoo	152,662	1.00	9.24	143,401	0.83	—6.10
State Total	15,270,308		7.13	17,200,155		12.64